

SMART ELECTRONIC LABEL EMPLOYING ELECTRONIC INK

Related Applications

5 This application claims priority to provisional patent application serial number 60/267,048, filed February 7, 2001 and provisional patent application serial number 60/268,752 filed February 14, 2001 and is a continuation-in-part of U.S. patent application Serial No. 09/760,363, filed January, 12, 2001, which is a continuation-in-part of U.S. patent application Serial No. 09/393,553, filed September 10, 1999, which
10 claims priority to provisional patent application serial number 60/099,888, filed September 11, 1998. The aforementioned applications, and the references cited therein, are incorporated herein by reference.

Background of the Invention

15 The present invention is directed to electronic display devices, and is more particularly directed to remotely updateable electronic label devices and systems for displaying selected data.

20 Conventional printing labels and methodology for affixing them to particular items are well known in the art. The information permanently applied on the printing labels reflects information known about the particular items at the time the labels were created. It is generally difficult to alter the indicia on the printing labels once created for the particular items. In general, three conventional techniques have been developed to
25 address this problem. According to a first technique, a completely new label is created to replace the previously printed label. The new label is typically reaffixed to the particular item, either at a new location or over the existing label. According to a second technique, a new but smaller label can be employed to patch over a portion of the originally printed label in order to alter particular indicia related to the item. In some
30 applications, properly placing and aligning the new, smaller label, so that it can subsequently be read by a machine or person, is a difficult, labor intensive, and error prone process. In the situation where all or a portion of a label is changed with the new label, great care is taken to ensure that an unacceptable buildup of labeling material does not occur, and that the label alignment is sufficient to illustrate the altered item indicia,
35 as well as to ensure that it does not affect human or machine readable processes.

A third common technique involves the situation where the information or image is directly imprinted or manually written or drawn onto an item. In this circumstance, the old image is generally removed or erased, and then a new image is reprinted or drawn on the item. Examples of such information deleting include price changes related to the item, changes in menu prices, the return dates on library books, return dates for video rentals, and the like. Great care is typically employed to ensure that the integrity of the information visible on the new label or the designated area is not adversely impacted through some interaction or interference with the information previously imprinted or present on the label or disposed in the designated area. Otherwise, the integrity of the new item information may be affected. Moreover, removing or erasing the original information imprinted, written, or drawn on the label or designated area of the item may result in damage to the item.

Conventional items to be labeled generally reserve a designated location for displaying relevant item information. Generally, an individual applies the labels to the item at this designated location, or writes, draws or stamps information in the designated area. Despite the presence of the designated label location, it is typical to find variability between items in terms of the label location, orientation and ability to convey the proper information to a consumer or to a piece of equipment intended to read automatically the information off the item.

There accordingly exists a need in the art for a stand-alone, remotely updateable and/or alterable electronic label which can be formed in various sizes and shapes for displaying information related to an item in human or machine readable form. There further exists a need in the art to update or alter the information related to the item in a manner which allows the label to be reused a significant number of times.

Summary of the Invention

It is an object of the present invention to provide a flexible electronic label, tag or strip for displaying information that is smart, resilient, has a flexible electronic imaging/display surface. The label, tag or strip of the present invention is self contained and employs two-way radio wave transmissions to remotely update and permanently or temporarily alter the information displayed in human and/or machine readable form, such as 1D or 2D bar codes. The information displayed by the label can be a subset of the information locally stored on the label, information received partly or solely from an

external source, or a combination thereof. The label may operate without an onboard power source, (i.e. "battery-free") or may include a flexible, thin film battery.

Moreover, the label can be a 'dumb' label by displaying solely the information received from the external source, or can be a 'smart' label capable of determining in whole or in part the information to be displayed out of a larger transmission of information received from a remote source via a wireless transmission.

It is a further object to employ the electronic label of the present invention in a number of different applications to create 'display, label, tag, or strip systems' that include combinations and variations of microprocessors, computer(s), software, electromagnetic transmitters and receivers, and a variety of antennas, etc., that can communicate with and update the remotely updateable/alterable electronic label, tag or strip in any manner.

It is a further object of the present invention to provide an electronic label for updating information on an imaging surface or a display portion of the label, tag or strip. The display portion of the electronic label comprises a pixel or segment addressable imaging material disposed to create and display text, graphics, 1D or 2D barcodes and other information in a human or machine readable form. The label can be formed as a wristband, pendant, badge, pin, etc., and worn by a person in a place of entertainment or amusement, or in any other environment or venue where it is beneficial to periodically update the information displayed on the label to reflect both the status of services or events of interest.

The present invention provides for smart and dumb implementations of a stand-alone, remotely updateable, remotely alterable, resilient and flexible electronic display, label, tag or strip device of various sizes, lengths and shapes. The size and thickness of the electronic device may be comparable to the size and thickness of conventional printing labels, in order to attach the electronic device as a label to an object and display information related to an object without adding significant bulk or weight to an object. The number of layers forming the device can vary depending upon the particular components employed in the device, and upon the requirements or exigencies of the intended application. The display device of the present invention provides a flexible electronic display that is self contained, does not require an onboard power source, and employs radio waves transmissions to remotely update and permanently alter information displayed in human and/or machine readable form by addressing specific pixels or segments within a display portion. The electronic display device of the present

invention can be provided in various embodiments, each of which can be employed as a system for displaying information related to a particular item. Each electronic display system can include combinations and variations of particular electronic components, including microprocessors, computer software, transmitters, receivers, and a variety of
5 antennas, etc., that can communicate with and remotely update the electronic display at various distances. According to one practice, the display device can be updated by providing for an electronic hard wire connection to a information altering device, or by employing electromagnetic waves to alter the display from various distances.

10 The present invention provides for smart and dumb implementations of a stand-alone, remotely updateable, remotely alterable, flexible electronic label. The electronic label provides for displaying information in connection with a mammal, non-mammal, an item or location. The label includes a display assembly having a bi-stable, non-volatile imaging material, such as electronic ink, disposed on a support, one or more
15 antennas for sending or receiving signals corresponding to one of instructions, programs, data or selected indicia to be displayed by said display assembly, a storage element in circuit with the antenna for storing the instructions, programs, data and indicia, and one or more processors for intelligently determining the indicia to be displayed by the display assembly, for controlling and coordinating operation of the label, and for
20 generating output signals for instructing the display assembly to display the indicia.

The present invention also provides for a stacked, layered flexible electronic label suitable for displaying information. The label includes one or more display layers having a pixel addressable, bi-stable, and non-volatile, flexible imaging material, such as
25 electronic ink, disposed on a support, one or more activation grid layers for activating said electronic ink or other display layers, one or more antenna layers for sending or receiving signals corresponding to programs, instructions, data or indicia to be displayed by the display assembly, and a processor layer including one or more processors and a storage element. The storage element stores indicia, data, programs or instructions. The
30 processor, which is in circuit with the display layer, the activation layer, and the antenna layer, determines intelligently the indicia to be displayed by the display layer. The processor also controls and coordinates operation of the label, and generates output signals for instructing the display layer to display the indicia by addressing and controlling the state of specific pixels in the display layer. The display layer, said
35 antenna layer, said activation grid layer, and said processor layer are all stacked together to form the stacked electronic label.

According to one aspect, an electronic display label system suitable for displaying information is provided. The system comprises an electronic label including a pixel-addressable display assembly comprising electronic ink disposed on a support and a first antenna for sending or receiving signals corresponding to information to be displayed by said display assembly and a remote activator module in electronic communication with the electronic label. The remote activator module activates the electronic label to display said information. The activator module comprises a transceiver for receiving input signals and sending output signals to the electronic label.

According to another aspect, an electronic labeling system for displaying information related to items on a shelf is provided. The electronic labeling system comprises a flexible antenna strip connected to the shelf, one or more electronic labels coupled to the antenna strip and a transceiver coupled to the antenna strip for receiving and sending signals to the antenna strip regarding the information to be displayed by the label. Each of the electronic labels comprises a pixel-addressable display layer including electronic ink disposed on a support. The antenna strip communicates with the electronic labels regarding the information to be displayed by the display layer.

According to another aspect, an electronic shelf label for displaying information related to an item on a shelf is provided. The electronic shelf label comprises a display assembly including electronic ink disposed on a support, one or more antennas for sending or receiving signals corresponding to one of instructions, programs, data or selected indicia to be displayed by said display assembly, a storage element in circuit with said one or more antenna for storing said instructions, programs, data and indicia, one or more processors in circuit with said display assembly, said storage element and said antenna for intelligently determining said indicia to be displayed by said display assembly, for controlling and coordinating operation of the label, and for generating output signals for instructing the display assembly to display the indicia, wherein the label is coupled to the shelf, and a securing mechanism for coupling the label to the shelf.

According to another aspect an electronic label for displaying information, comprising a display assembly including electronic ink disposed on a support, and a thin film battery is provided. The thin film battery is coupled to the display assembly and provides power to the display assembly.

According to yet another aspect, an electronic labeling system for displaying information is provided. The system comprises a stacked electronic label including a pixel-addressable display assembly comprising a layer of electronic ink disposed over a first electrode and an activator module comprising a second electrode having a polarity opposite the first electrode for controlling pixels in the display layer.

According to a final aspect, a stacked, layered electronic label suitable for displaying information is provided. The stacked, layered electronic label comprises one or more display layers including electronic ink disposed on a support, a flexible integrated circuit layer electrically connected to the display layer and a radio-frequency identification (RFID) layer. The RFID layer is electrically coupled to the integrated circuit layer and includes an antenna and a transceiver for receiving and generating output signals instructing the display layer to display the information. The display layer, the integrated circuit layer and the RFID layer are stacked together to form the stacked electronic label.

Brief Description of the Drawings

The foregoing and other objects, features and advantages of the invention will be apparent from the following description and apparent from the accompanying drawings, in which like reference characters refer to the same parts throughout the different views. The drawings illustrate principles of the invention and, although not to scale, show relative dimensions.

FIGURE 1 is a perspective view of the electronic label according to the teachings of the present invention employed in connection with an item.

FIGURE 2 is a schematic depiction of the electronic label (with selected electronic components illustrated) and activator module that form the electronic label system according to the teachings of the present invention.

FIGURE 3 is a more detailed schematic depiction of the activator module of FIGURE 2 with selected electrical components illustrated.

FIGURE 4A is a schematic view illustrating one embodiment of the electronic label of FIGURE 1 employing three stacked, thin, flexible layers according to the teachings of the present invention.

5 FIGURE 4B is a schematic view of the electronic label of FIGURE 4A in an assembled position.

10 FIGURE 5 is a schematic view illustrating the stacked and assembled layers of one embodiment of the electronic label of FIGURE 1 according to the teachings of the present invention.

15 FIGURE 6 is a general schematic depiction of certain selected electrical components employed by the electronic label of FIGURE 1 according to the teachings of the present invention.

20 FIGURE 7 is a schematic depiction of the electronic label system of FIGURE 2 connected to one or more remote devices or systems according to the teachings of the present invention.

25 FIGURE 8 illustrates one embodiment of an electronic ink writer forming an activator module of an electronic labeling system according to an embodiment of the invention.

30 FIGURE 9 illustrates a retail electronic shelf label according to an application of the present invention.

35 FIGURE 10 illustrate one application of the electronic label of the present invention used in a retail store environment in connection with the sale of consumer products. In this illustration canned goods are shown.

FIGURE 11 is a perspective view of a roll of film employing the electronic label in accordance with the teachings of the present invention.

FIGURE 12 illustrates the electronic label of an illustrative embodiment of the invention employed as a wristband that is attached to a person.

FIGURE 13 is a perspective view of the electronic label of the present invention used in connection with a menu.

FIGURE 14 is a perspective view of an array of electronic labels used in connection with a keyboard.

FIGURE 15 is a perspective view of the electronic label of the present invention used in connection with a recording media item.

FIGURE 16 illustrates the electronic label of an illustrative embodiment of the invention employed as an airline tag attached to a piece of luggage.

FIGURE 17 illustrates the electronic label of an illustrative embodiment of the invention employed as an airline tag that is manufactured as an integral part of a piece of luggage.

FIGURE 18 illustrates a shipping package that is manufactured with an electronic label of an illustrative embodiment of the invention as an integral part of the packaging.

FIGURE 19 illustrates an envelope employing an electronic label according to the teachings of the present invention.

FIGURE 20 illustrates a monetary card employing an electronic label according to the teachings of the present invention.

FIGURE 21 illustrates the electronic label of an illustrative embodiment of the invention employed with a calendar and an address book

Description of Illustrated Embodiments

The present invention provides a digital electronic label for displaying information. The digital electronic label includes a pixel addressable alterable display media that can be updated or altered via wireless transmissions or using an electronic writer. The digital electronic label displays bar codes, icons, images, photos, product descriptions, prices, customer specific messages or any desired information. The

displayed information can be changed quickly and frequently. Those skilled in the art will appreciate that the present invention may be implemented in a number of different applications and embodiments and is not specifically limited in its application to the particular embodiments depicted herein.

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FIGURE 1 is a broad illustration of an electronic label employed in connection with an item, person, animal or location in accordance with the teachings of the present invention. The illustrated electronic label 16 is specifically employed in connection with an item 12. The electronic label 16 displays information, generally as human or machine readable indicia 14, in order to display information related to the item 12 or any other predefined or selected information. The electronic label 16 can be temporarily or permanently affixed, attached, secured or coupled to the item 12 according to known methods and techniques. According to one practice, a suitable conventional mechanical fastening system, such as fasteners, loop and hook-type arrangements, stitches, adhesives, and molding, as well as other known fixation techniques, can be employed to permanently or temporarily attach the electronic label 16 to the item 12. The label can also be integrally formed with the item, or can be used as a stand alone label. As used herein, the term label is intended to include a label, strip, tag or general display device that is sufficiently sized and configured for attachment to an animal, person, item, or location for displaying indicia. For purposes of clarity, the label 16 is generally shown and described as being attached to an item, although those of ordinary skill will readily recognize that the label can also be attached to an animal, person or location.

The illustrated electronic label 16 displays information that is either wholly or partly prestored or preloaded, or uploaded, in the label, or created by a processor in the label, or displays information that corresponds or is consistent with or based upon signals received from an external source, such as an activator module and/or a GPS system. Those of ordinary skill will readily recognize that the information displayed by the electronic label 16 can be any general information corresponding to the item, location, mammal or non-mammal, and which is suitable and appropriate for a particular intended use.

FIGURE 2 is a schematic depiction of the electronic label 16 used in connection with an activator module 18. The activator module, when used in connection with the electronic label 16, can function as a master controller, by sending signals to the electronic label so as to actuate the label to display particular indicia, or by receiving selected signals from the electronic label for subsequent use. The signals received by

the activator module 18 can be representative of a variety of information, including the status of the indicia displayed by the electronic label 16, as well as any other information suitable to be employed by the activator, and which would be obvious to those of ordinary skill in the art. The signals sent by the activator module are used by the electronic label to address specific pixels or segments of the electronic label to form the human or machine readable indicia 14. The illustrated activator module 18 can be a pocket-sized, handheld, portable, or fixed location signal generating device, which can employ or be formed as a suitable antenna. The illustrated activator module can be coupled to any appropriate processing or control apparatus, such as a stand-alone computer 70, a local area network (LAN) 72, wide area network (WAN) 74, a Personal Data Assistant (PDA), such as PalmPilot, internet, intelligent appliance, or any other suitable signal generating, processing or control apparatus known to those of ordinary skill in the art. This arrangement is illustrated in FIGURE 7. The activator module 18 can be coupled to the processing or control apparatus through any suitable communication link, such as a standard electrical cable, optical fiber, wireless network or any suitable direct or indirect connection or link. The applications and embodiments described below generally employ radio signals. The processing and signal control capabilities of the activator module 18 can be housed completely within the activator module, or can be distributed among the system or devices to which it is connected.

With reference again to FIGURE 2, the activator module 18 generates an output signal, designated as radio wave signal 20, that is received by the electronic label 16. Those of ordinary skill will readily recognize that the activator module 18 can generate any suitable output signal 20 at any suitable selected frequency. Consequently, the activator module 18 can operate as a number of different types of signal radiators depending upon the label's intended use. The module can operate over sequential frequencies or can use simultaneously a number or combination of different frequencies. FIGURE 2 illustrates at least some of the selected mechanical and electrical components that comprise the electronic label 16 of the present invention. The radio wave signal 20 generated by the activator module 18 is received by an antenna element 22. The antenna element 22, in response to the signal 20, generates an output antenna signal 26 that is received by a processor 24. The activator module 18 preferably generates an output signal 20 at a frequency that corresponds to the antenna element 22. Those of ordinary skill will readily recognize that the activator module 18 can generate an output signal at any selected frequency, and hence can provide any suitable antenna element 22 configured for receiving the activator output signal. The illustrated processor 24 processes the antenna output signal 26 to perform one of a selected number of functions.

For example, the processor 24 can communicate with a storage element 28 in order to store new information or data or to access or retrieve selected information or data stored therein, such as computer programs or instructions or stored pixel addresses, which can be employed to determine the particular indicia displayed by the imaging surface or display. The storage element 28 can also store a unique label or tag identification number, product code, color, name, size, description, and cost, sale price, percent reduction/markdown, unit of sale, lot number, expiration date, manufacturing date, manufacturer, identifier of manufacturing plant, country of origin, countries through which item has passed, tax rate, taxes paid, last price change, stocking number reorder number, retail store name and location, advertising information, destination, intended use, cooking instructions, useful life based on storage temperature, recipes, last time cleaned or used, when item was initially opened, encrypting software, and security and anti-counterfeit software, as well as other related data consistent with the intended use of the label. Those of ordinary skill be readily able to determine in light of the teachings herein the information to be stored in the label 16 or transmitted to the label 16.

According to one practice, the processor 24 and the storage element 28 operate in conjunction with each other to retrieve stored data corresponding to indicia to be displayed by the display assembly 30. According to another practice, the processor 24 can initiate or execute one or more preprogrammed sequences stored locally within the storage element 28 for determining which indicia is displayed by the imaging surface or display element 30. Alternatively, the processor 24 can process instructions received by the activator module 18. Hence, the processor can be employed to control and coordinate the display, while concomitantly processing or passing along instructions received from the activator module or stored on the label. The processor 24 can also generate output signals to activate the display to show selected indicia based on executed instructions employing information stored locally in the label (e.g., in the storage element 28), information generated locally in the label, information received from the activation module or from some other source (e.g., a GPS system), or information generated from a combination thereof. The processor 24 can further be configured to employ a combination of locally stored or generated instructions and externally received instructions to determine a subset of the locally stored information transmitted by the external source (e.g., activator module 18) that should be displayed. This information can then be used to determine the appropriate set of information processed by the processor 24. The processor 24 can generate an output signal that activates the display assembly 30 to display selected human and/or machine readable indicia in any format. The indicia displayed by the display assembly 30 can be

information (e.g., textual or graphic information) associated or related to a mammal, non-mammal, item, or geographic location, or any other suitable indicia consistent and compatible with the label's intended use. The information can be displayed by the display assembly 30 in any appropriate font color, font type, font size or format, including any appropriate pixel density, and display duration, such as flashing, non-flashing, static, motion, 3D, and the like. Moreover, the display can be adjusted or altered to display selected amounts of information in any suitable format. The processor 24 can also employ encrypting and security software or programs stored in the storage element 28 to authenticate commands received or executed by the label. This function affords a selected level of security and anti-counterfeit protection by ensuring that only authorized information is displayed by the label. The storage element 28 can be any suitable volatile or non-volatile memory element, or combinations thereof, such as RAM, ROM, EPROM, EEPROM, or any other suitable memory or storage element known to those of ordinary skill. Those of ordinary skill will also recognize that the processing instructions can be hardwired in the label 16 using discrete components and that all or portions of the processor functions can be constructed using discrete components.

The illustrated processor 24 can operate to activate the display assembly 30 to display a selected series of indicia. The processor 24 can also be configured to maintain the indicia displayed by the display assembly for a selected, finite period of time according to preselected programs stored in the label. Alternatively, the processor 24 can alter in a periodic, nonperiodic, intermittent or other selected manner the indicia displayed by the display assembly.

The illustrated electronic label 16 can further be adapted to transmit a signal 20A from the label 16 to the activator module 18. The signal 20A transmitted by the electronic label 16 can include information or data associated with the status of the indicia displayed by the display assembly 30, the status or operating condition of the electronic label, or any other information suitable for use by the activator module 18 and the system to which the activator module 18 is connected.

The illustrated electronic label 16 can have a size and a flexibility suitable for its intended use. In particular, the label 16 can be sized and dimensioned to form a label for use on a container, article of clothing, luggage, keyboard, gameboard, menu, and other articles, and can also be constructed as a wristband, pennant, or any other suitable element used in connection with an item, person or location for displaying selected

information. The intended use and application of the electronic label dictate the size and shape of the label. Those of ordinary skill will thus recognize that the illustrated electronic label 16 functions as an electronic, scalable, alterable display unit for use in connection with a mammal, non-mammal, selected item, or location.

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FIGURE 3 is a schematic illustration of some of the electrical components which can be housed within the activator module 18 of the electronic label system 10 of the present invention. The activator module 18 can employ a processor 34 that is adapted to be used in connection with a receiver 36, a transmitter 38, or any other appropriate antenna device. Those of ordinary skill will readily recognize that the receiver 36 and the transmitter 38 can be combined into a single transceiver device for both sending and receiving signals. The illustrated receiver 36 is configured for receiving the output signal 20A generated by the electronic label 16. Conversely, the transmitter 38 operates in connection with the processor 34 to transmit the output signal 20 that is received by the antenna 22 housed within the electronic label 16. The activator module 18 can be configured to send or receive commands, instructions, software programs, and parameters or variables associated with the pixel address locations of the display, the indicia displayed by the label, or instructions for use by the label at a later time, as well as instructions for other functions associated with the operation of the label as both a 'smart' and 'dumb' label. The label forms a pixel addressable display, and is capable of altering specific pixel address locations of a display to create, update or change the indicia displayed by the label.

The activator module 18 can have any suitable shape and size consistent with its intended use and installation. For example, the activator module 18 can be a stand alone device separate from the label 16, or can be connected, secured, affixed or integrally formed with an item that also is coupled or in communication with the label or with a device normally used in connection with the item. The activator module 18 can be formed as a portable or hand-held device, or can be of relatively large size and fixed temporarily or permanently at a selected location. Additionally, more than one activator module can be employed in connection with a single label, and systems can be created that employ various numbers of activator modules 18 and labels 16. Multiple activators of a single style or variety can be intelligently coupled or networked together to provide more complex and sophisticated use.

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The processor 34 can be a stand-alone processor or controller used in connection with the activator module 18. According to an alternate embodiment, the processor 34

can be configured to communicate with one or more remote devices or controllers, such as the stand-alone computer 70, a wired or radio frequency based LAN 72, or a wired or radio frequency based WAN 74, as illustrated in FIGURE 7. Other remote devices not illustrated but which can also be coupled to the activator module include PDA, such as PalmPilots, telephones, cable televisions, digital and analog cellular phone networks, satellite networks, private, public, military and government control and communication systems, internet, world wide web, intranets, Intelligent Appliances, GPS systems, and radios including AM and FM radios broadcasting at various frequencies. The illustrated remote devices 70-74 can operate in connection with the activator module 18 to form a control and processing system for use with the electronic label 16. The remote devices can store selected algorithms or programs for processing selected data or instructions received by the activator module from the label 16. Alternatively, the remote devices can program or instruct the activator module 18 to perform selected functions, such as instruct the label to display certain indicia, prestored or not, at a certain time, for a certain duration etc., or for altering the indicia displayed by the label. Those of ordinary skill will readily recognize that the activator module 18 and the remote devices can operate in any selected manner, such as a distributed processing system, for controlling the electronic label 16.

The electronic label 16 of the present invention can be constructed in a variety of different manners for receiving signals from the activator module 18, for processing signals, and for activating a pixel addressable display assembly for displaying selected indicia. According to one embodiment, the electronic label 16 can be formed as a stacked, layered electrical and mechanical structure that employs a number of flexible layers, each layer of which is adapted to perform a selected function, and which can be integrated together to form a single operable flexible electronic label. Those of ordinary skill will also recognize that the label 16 can employ a single layer.

For example, according to one embodiment, shown in FIGURE 4A and FIGURE 4B, the electronic label can comprise at least three relatively thin, flexible layers that are stacked to form a relatively thin, flexible label 16. The top layer forms a display layer 30 for forming and displaying information. According to an illustrative embodiment, the display layer 30 includes a bi-stable, non-volatile display media, such as electronic ink, to be described in detail below. The display layer 30 may further include a top electrode with a protective layer disposed over the layer of display media. The middle layer 31 includes an integrated circuit in the form of a flexible backplane (i.e. a printed circuit board) that is electrically connected to the display layer 30. The bottom layer 32

comprises an RFID (radio frequency identification) layer and display drivers for controlling the information displayed by the display layer. A RFID is a wireless communications device that transmits and receives data via two-way radio. The illustrative RFID layer 32 includes a transceiver and an antenna to facilitate transmission and reception of data related to the information to be displayed by the display layer 30. The RFID layer communicates with a remote controller or device, such as a personal computer or a PDA. The remote controller runs an application program that controls and interfaces with the RFID equipment and provides instructions regarding the information to be displayed by display layer 30. The three layers 30, 31, 32 are assembled together, as shown in FIGURE 4B to form a thin, flexible label 16. As shown, the display layer 30 covers the entire top portion of the label 16.

FIGURE 5 illustrates an embodiment of the electronic label 16 employing a number of stacked layers. With reference to FIGURE 5, a protection layer 40 can be disposed over a layer of electronic ink 42 in order to prevent the electronic ink (or display assembly 30) from inadvertent physical trauma and/or environmental damage. The electronic ink layer 42 can be formed or constructed of multiple layers of electronic ink, but for purposes of illustration and clarity it is illustrated as a single layer. The electronic ink is described as a pattern of unique addressable pixel locations. The electronic ink 42 is employed with an electronic activation grid 44, disposed on a support structure, to form the pixel addressable display assembly 30. The illustrated activation grid can be constructed of one or more layers of electronic ink disposed on the activation grid 44 to form a plurality of addressable pixel locations. Each pixel can be addressable by the processor 24, FIGURE 2, and can be contained or formed within the integrated circuit layer 54. The processor 24 can control, address, alter or change each pixel location in the activation grid 44 to form indicia.

The pixels of the display layer can be designed in a variety of geometric shapes and configurations, such as hexagons, squares, dots, triangles or other polygons. Each shape represents a selected addressable portion of the display assembly. The electronic ink covering any specific addressable location may be activated. The coordinated activation of multiple pixels creates a pattern of characters, figures, barcodes, icons, images, photos and other indicia. The geometric shapes forming the pixels can be packed together as part of the manufacturing process for the electronic label, and may be arranged in rows and columns, a honeycomb arrangement or any other suitable arrangement. The activation grid 44 is intended to be employed in connection with the electronic ink layer 42 to form human and/or machine readable indicia. The activation

grid 44 can be formed in a variety of manners and can have a variety of shapes and electronic configurations. The activation grid can alternatively be constructed by including a transparent electrode layer located above or on top of the electronic ink layer. The activation grid 44 can be patterned so as provide sufficient power (e.g.,
5 current or voltage) at selected pixel addresses to form indicia. Such patterns include quadrilateral shape matrices (e.g., square or rectangular XY matrices), intersecting arcs, and linear and non-linear patterns, as well as other designs. The activation grid 44 can also be formed in a manner that reduces the number of necessary current carrying pathways.

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A suitable material for the electronic ink imaging layer 42 includes electronic ink disposed on a suitable support structure, such as on or between one or more electrodes. The term "electronic ink" as used herein is intended to include any suitable bi-stable, non-volatile material. The term "bi-stable" as used herein is intended to indicate that the
15 particles of the imaging material can alternately occupy two stable states. For example, the particles corresponding to different pixel locations of the display assembly can alternately occupy an ON or an OFF state to form selected indicia. In an illustrative embodiment, the display media is reflective to provide a greater viewing angle to the image displayed by the electronic label 16. In this case, the particles in the imaging
20 material may be oriented in a first state to reflect light (ON) or a second state to absorb light (OFF). The term "non-volatile" as used herein is intended to denote that the imaging material has indefinite memory without power and will retain an image in the absence of power to the electronic label. The particles in the imaging material maintain a first state unless actively directed to change to a second state. Thus, the imaging
25 surface of the label shows a high-quality image even when power to the label is turned off. Suitable materials for the electronic ink are described in U.S. Patent Application Serial Number 09/393,553 and U.S. Provisional Patent Application Serial Number 60/099,888, the contents of both applications are herein incorporated by reference.

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The electronic ink can also be a printable, conductive ink having an arrangement of particles or microscopic containers or microcapsules. Each microcapsule has disposed therein an electrophoretic composition of a fluid, such as a dielectric or emulsion fluid, and a suspension of colored or charged particles or colloidal material. The diameter of the microcapsules typically ranges from about 30 to about 300 microns.
35 According to one practice, the particles visually contrast with the dielectric fluid. According to another example, the electronic ink can include rotatable balls that can rotate to expose a different colored surface area, and which can migrate between a

forward viewing position and/or a rear non-viewing position, such as gyricon.

Specifically, gyricon is a material comprised of twisting rotating elements contained in liquid-filled spherical cavities and embedded in an elastomer medium. The rotating

elements can be made to exhibit changes in optical properties by the imposition of an

5 external electric field. Upon application of an electric field of a given polarity, one segment of a rotating element rotates toward, and is visible by an observer of the display. Application of an electric field of opposite polarity, causes the element to rotate and expose a second, different segment to the observer. A gyricon display maintains a given configuration until an electric field is actively applied to the display assembly.

10 Gyricon particles typically have a diameter of about 100 microns. Gyricon materials are disclosed in U.S. patent number 6,147,791, U.S. patent number 4,126,854 and U.S. patent number 6,055,091, the contents of which are herein incorporated by reference.

Electrodes can be used in conjunction with the electronic ink to form an
15 electronically activatable and addressable display assembly. The electrodes can be disposed on and/or cover opposite sides of the microcapsule arrangement to provide structure for creating a potential difference across the electronic ink that causes particles within the microcapsules to migrate toward one of the electrodes. This migration can change the color of the sphere, and hence the pixel location, as viewed by an individual.

20 According to one practice, the microcapsules can be filled with electrically charged white particles in a black or colored dye. Examples of electronic ink and methods of fabricating assemblies capable of controlling or effecting the orientation of the ink suitable for use with the present invention are set forth in International Patent Application Publication Number WO 98/41899, International Patent Application
25 Publication Number WO 98/19208, International Patent Application Publication Number WO 98/03896, and International Patent Application Publication Number WO 98/41898, the contents of which are herein incorporated by reference.

The electronic ink can also include material disclosed in U.S. patent number
30 6,025,896, the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference. This material comprises charged particles in a liquid dispersion medium encapsulated in a large number of microcapsules. The charged particles can have different types of color and charge polarity. For example white positively charged particles can be employed along with black negatively charged particles. The described microcapsules are disposed
35 between a pair of electrodes, such that a desired image is formed and displayed by the material by varying the dispersion state of the charged particles. The dispersion state of the charged particles is varied through a controlled electric field applied to the electronic

ink material. According to a preferred embodiment, the particle diameters of the microcapsules are between about 5 microns and about 200 microns, and the particle diameters of the charged particles are between about one- thousandth and one-fifth the size of the particle diameters of the microcapsules.

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The term electronic ink can also include a bi-stable non-volatile cholesteric imaging material. The cholesteric liquid crystal material has positive dielectric anisotropy and can include a chiral material in an amount effective to form focal conic and twisted planar textures. Typically cholesteric imaging material comprises liquid crystal cells ranging in thickness from about 25 microns to about 50 microns. Suitable cholesteric materials are disclosed for example in U.S. patent number 6,154,190, U.S. patent number 6,061,107 and U.S. patent number 5,847,798, the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference.

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In addition, the electronic ink can include zenithal bi-stable display technology to form the bi-stable nonvolatile display assembly comprised of a bi-stable nematic liquid crystal device cell. The bi-stable nematic cell is provided with a surface alignment grating on at least one cell wall and a surface treatment on an opposite cell wall. The material is activated by dc pulses to form an image. Suitable zenithal bi-stable devices are disclosed in U.S. patent number 6,151,096, world patent application number WO09804953A1, world patent application number WO09934251A1, U.S. patent number 6,054,973, world patent application number WO00052671A1, and U.S. patent number 6,151,096, the contents of which are herein incorporated by reference.

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Further, the electronic ink can include a thermo-chromic material. A thermo-chromic material is capable of changing its state alternately between transparent and opaque upon the application of heat. In this manner, a thermo-chromic imaging material develops images through the application of heat at specific pixel locations in order to form an image. The thermo-chromic imaging material retains a particular image until heat is again applied to the material. The display assembly is reusable, rewritable, non-volatile, bi-stable. Visually, black characters are written in a transparent background by applying heat to selected locations or pixels in the display layer. To form color displays other colors, such as red, yellow, and blue are used. Since the rewritable material is transparent, UV fluorescent printings, designs and patterns underneath can be seen through.

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The electronic ink can also include surface stabilized ferroelectric liquid crystals (SSFLC). Surface stabilized ferroelectric liquid crystals confining ferroelectric liquid crystal material between closely-spaced glass plates to suppress the natural helix configuration of the crystals. The cells switch rapidly between two optically distinct, stable states simply by alternating the sign of an applied electric field.

Magnetic particles suspended in an emulsion comprises an additional imaging material suitable for use with the present invention. Application of a magnetic force alters pixels formed with the magnetic particles in order to create, update or change human and/or machine readable indicia. Those skilled in the art will recognize that a variety of bi-stable non-volatile imaging materials are available and may be implemented in the present invention.

The electronic ink employed by the label 16 of the present invention can also be configured as a single color, such as black, white or clear, and can be fluorescent, iridescent, bioluminescent, incandescent, ultraviolet, infrared, or can include a wavelength specific radiation absorbing or emitting material. There can be multiple layers of electronic ink, each with its own activation grid layer, or multiple ink layers can be serviced by more than one activation grid layer. Different layers or regions of the electronic ink display material can have different properties or colors. For example a first region or layer may be red and white, while a second region or layer of the label is yellow and white and a third region or layer of the label is black and white. Different regions or layers may be selectively activated in the display. For example, a sales price may be displayed in the first region in red, and a unit price may be displayed in the second region, in yellow. The label is capable of forming color displays by including different display layers for each primary color, in a fashion similar to the operation of a conventional television. Each primary color is selectively activated by addressing particular pixel locations within each display layer. The combination of different primary color pixels enables color indicia to be displayed. Any combination of electronic ink layers and activation grid layers are represented for illustration and discussion purposes as display assembly 30. Moreover, the characteristics of the various layers can be different from each other. For example, one layer can be used to view or display information in the visible light range, while a second layer responds to or emits ultraviolet light. The non-visible layers can alternatively be constructed of non-electronic ink based materials that have the previously listed radiation absorbing or emitting characteristics. The electronic ink employed in connection with the present invention preferably has the characteristic that it does not require power to maintain

display of indicia. The support layer suitable for use in connection with the electronic ink and the activation grid layer 44 can be formed of any suitable material compatible with the electronic ink, and include Mylar, Kapton, lignocellulosic material, plastic, non-conducting polymers, and the like.

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The processor 24 can hence selectively activate an addressable pixel location on the activation grid to charge the electrodes, and hence the particles within the bi-stable microcapsules. The particles in the microcapsule can be transferred between end locations (or between electrodes) in order to display either a white or dark spot. The combination of white and dark spots, which correspond to pixel locations, can be patterned to create text and images. Hence, the display assembly 30 in connection with the processor 24 can operate to change the state of the particles within the microcapsules depending upon the applied voltage. The voltage or current can be applied to the activation grid 44 according to known addressing techniques.

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With reference to FIGURE 2 and FIGURE 5, the electronic label 16 can employ an onboard power device, such as a battery, or a combination of off-board and on-board power sources for powering one or more of the label components or layers. The illustrated label 16 is preferably free of any such onboard power generating source, (i.e. “battery-free”) and employs a power antenna for receiving power signals from an external source, such as from the activator module 18. The power antenna can be formed as a power antenna layer 48 disposed between two shielding layers 46 in order to electromagnetically isolate the antenna from one or more of the other label components. Those of ordinary skill will recognize that any number and arrangement of shielding layers can be used. Those of ordinary skill will also recognize that the activator module 18 can transmit an appropriate power signal at a selected frequency compatible with the power antenna 48 to the label 16 to provide power thereto. The electronic label 16 of the present invention can thus employ power exclusively or solely from an on-board power source, such as from a power storage element (e.g., battery, capacitor, solar cell, micro-mechanical generator, etc.), solely or exclusively from power received from an external source, or from a combination of on-board and off-board sources. The capability of operating without an on-board power generating source allows simplification of the label structure, a reduction in the size and weight of the label, and an extended lifetime, as the label is not subject to the limitations of a battery, such as the operable lifetime of a battery.

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Alternatively, the electronic label 16 can include an additional layer comprising a flexible, thin film battery to provide power without adding thickness or rigidity to the label. The battery may be rechargeable from power transmitted by a transceiver in the label, or from ambient power in the environment, for example the radiation emitted from
 5 florescent lights or cell phone towers. In this implementation, each electronic label 16 is capable of communicating directly back to a central control system via wireless local area network (L.A.N.).

The electronic label 16 can function as a stand-alone, integrated, and
 10 substantially complete electronic label that need not communicate with an external controller for power, such as the activator module 18, or can be selectively configured to receive power from an external source. According to an alternate embodiment, a receiver, transmitter, or combined transceiver, or any combination thereof, can also be formed as layers in the stacked, layered electronic label 16. For example, a receiver
 15 layer 50 can be employed in the electronic label 16. The receiver layer 50 can be configured to receive signals, such as signals 20, from the activator module 18 at a selected frequency. Furthermore, the transmitter layer 52 can be adapted to transmit selected signals, such as signals 20A, from the electronic label 16 to the activator module 18 at a selected frequency. The activator module 18 can be configured to
 20 transmit commands, instructions, software programs, and parameters or variables associated with the pixel address locations of the display, the indicia displayed by the label, or instructions for use by the label at a later time, as well as instructions for other functions associated with the operation of the label. The illustrated receiver layer 50 and the transmitter layer 52 can be electromagnetically isolated from the power antenna 48
 25 by shielding layers 46. Those of ordinary skill will recognize that the power antenna 48, receiver 50, and transmitter 52 are optional components of the electronic label 16. Those of ordinary skill will also recognize that any number of suitable antennas can be employed in connection with the label 16 of the present invention. For example, the label 16 can employ a common antenna layer to perform all necessary functions, a
 30 discrete antenna for each function, or any subset of antennas for performing one or more functions.

The illustrated electronic label 16 can further employ an integrated circuit layer
 54 that include one or more other electrical components of the electronic label 16. The
 35 illustrated integrated circuit 54 is preferably electrically coupled or disposed in electrical communication with one or more layers of the electronic label 16, such as the activation grid layer 44, the power antenna layer 48, the receiver layer 50, and the transmitter layer

52. Moreover, the integrated circuit layer can function as an electronic catch all layer for providing numerous electrical components employed by the label 16.

FIGURE 6 is a broad schematic illustration of the integrated circuit layer 54 employed in connection with the electronic label 16 of the present invention. The integrated circuit 54 can include the processor 24 and the storage element 28 discussed above in connection with FIGURE 2. The integrated circuit layer 54 can also employ a power converter 60 that is coupled to the processor 24, and is adapted to receive power signals 58 generated by the power antenna in response to power signals received from the activator module 18. The power converter 60 converts the power antenna signals 58 into suitable output current or voltage signals for use by the components of the electronic label 16. The illustrated integrated circuit layer 54 can further employ a transmitter, a receiver, a transceiver, or a combination thereof, as well as a secondary display 64, or any other suitable layered or discrete electrical component.

Those of ordinary skill will readily recognize that in order to alter or change the information displayed by the display assembly 30 of the electronic label 16, the activator module 18 transmits data in low powered and/or high frequency radio signals to the antenna element 22, where it is converted into binary information by the processor 24. Further, different power levels and different frequencies can be used to transfer power and/or data between the activator module and the label. The information or data received by the electronic label 16 from the activator module 18 can include programs or algorithms, or new information, that can be employed by the label 16 in a pixel or segment addressable manner in order to update, change, alter, or maintain indicia displayed by the display assembly 30, or pixel addresses corresponding to pixel locations in the display.

The information shown on the display assembly 30 can be, according to one embodiment, a subset of the information stored within the storage element 28, or derived or calculated from information or data stored in the storage element 28. Moreover, the activator module 18 can be employed in connection with one or more additional processing or control apparatus to instruct or activate the electronic label 16.

The layers of the electronic label 16 can be formed of any suitable material in order to form a malleable, flexible or inflexible label. According to one embodiment, one or more of the layers can be formed of plastic, Mylar, Kapton, pulp-based or PET-based material, or other materials suitable for employing or supporting electronic ink.

Examples of additional materials suitable for use in connection with the present invention include metals, non-metals, ceramic, pulp-base products, such as paper, cardboard, and cloth, as well as combinations of various materials. Those of ordinary skill will also recognize that each layer of the electronic label 16 can be formed of different materials, and that the support layers for the electronic ink or one or more of the other layers can be opaque, translucent, colored, flexible, rigid, twistable or bendable. Moreover, the different components of the label 16, such as the display, processor, memory, antennas, power converters, and other components, can be distributed in different layers or locations, or can be co-located or intermingled in different ways in the label and throughout the layers. Although the illustrated label 16 is shown with a certain ordered series of layers, the layers can be distributed differently throughout the stacked label 16. The functionality or fabrication of layers of the label 16 as described herein can also be combined to reduce the number of layers or separated to maintain or increase the number of layers.

In a preferred embodiment, the stacked electronic label is resilient and flexible to attach to a variety of objects, similar to the manner in which conventional printing labels are attached to an object. The label conforms to the object without disrupting a display on the label. The label retains a particular display indefinitely, and only modifies a display after a specified time or when actively instructed to update the display. The label is durable, ultra-stable to shock, and may be reused for a variety of applications. Furthermore, the label is constructed to have a relatively small thickness to allow flexibility and provide a compact, unobtrusive structure. Therefore, the attachment of a label to an object does not add bulk or weight to the object. According to a preferred embodiment, the thickness of the stacked electronic label is between about 100 microns and about 2000 microns, depending on the type of imaging material or electronic ink used in the label.

A significant advantage of the electronic label 16 of the present invention is that it is a remotely updateable, remotely alterable, flexible electronic display device that can be formed as part of an item, or it can be used in connection with an item to display selected information. Another advantage of the bi-stable, non-volatile electronic label 16 of the present invention is that it need not employ a power source, or require power to maintain a display of selected indicia on the display assembly 30. The label includes indefinite memory without power. Specifically, the indicia formed by the electronic ink does not require power to maintain the selected indicia. Hence, if the activator module

18 interrupts or ceases to transmit power signals to the electronic label 16, the label can still maintain the displaced indicia in human and/or machine readable form.

A particularly significant feature of the label is the capability of operating
5 battery-free or using a rechargeable thin film battery. The electronic label is capable of displaying a high quality image indefinitely, without the added bulk, weight and limitations of a battery or other on-board power generating source. Power signals are transmitted via a power antenna to the electronic label and utilized to modify the display only when necessary. Otherwise, the electronic label requires no power to display
10 information. In this manner, the size and weight of the label can be significantly reduced. Furthermore, the lifetime of the electronic label is not limited to the short operable lifetime of a battery and the hassle of having to replace dead batteries is eliminated.

Another significant advantage of the invention is that the label can be employed
15 as a smart label for processing signals received from an external source and for executing instructions stored in the label, and for determining the indicia to be displayed. Alternatively, the label of the present invention can be employed as a dumb label for processing specific instructions (e.g., pixel addresses) received from the
20 external source. The electronic label can also be employed as a re-useable or disposable label depending upon the intended use.

Another significant advantage of the present invention is that the activator
25 module 18 can be formed in any desired shape, or mounted or disposed at any desired location. Hence, the use of the activator module 18 in conjunction with the electronic label 16 forms an unobtrusive, seamless electronic labeling system that can alter or maintain indicia displayed in connection with an item, location, or individual.

With further reference to FIGURE 6, the integrated circuit layer 54 can be
30 constructed so as to provide direct or indirect electrical contacts between the integrated circuit layer 54 and one or more of the other layers 40-52 of the electronic label 16. Those of ordinary skill will readily recognize that the circuitry employed to create the current fields or voltages necessary to cause the physical changes in the electronic ink in the electronic ink layer 42 can be formed as part of the integrated circuit layer 54.
35 Those of ordinary skill will also recognize that other embodiments of the integrated circuit layer 54 exist which can employ discrete components suitable for performing

selected functions of the electronic label 16, and which can be mounted in layers other than the integrated circuit layer 54.

Moreover, the activation grid layer 44 of the electronic label 16 can employ
5 circuitry for addressing one or more selected pixel locations within the matrix. For example, the activation grid can employ a modified X, Y style pixel addressable electronic circuitry, or angle radius pixel addressable electronic circuitry, both of which are known and well characterized in the art. Those of ordinary skill will readily recognize that the activation grid can be formed in single or multiple layers, although a
10 single layer is illustrated for purposes of clarity in the electronic label 16 of FIGURE 4.

The label 16 can also include a securing mechanism for securing the label to an item, location, or any other suitable support. The securing mechanism is generally schematically illustrated as securing layer 55, and can have any suitable size, shape and
15 configuration. Specifically, the label 16 can be secured to an item or at a location according to many known mechanical and non-mechanical fastening techniques, which are intended to be generally represented by the securing layer 55. The securing layer can be an adhesive backing or a suitable adhesive, or can generally represent securing the label to an item or support by fasteners, stitching, weaving, sewing, laminating,
20 snapping, pinning, tacking, loop and hook-type arrangements, and clipping and the like. The label can be self standing or generally mechanically supported. The securing layer can also be temporarily or permanently attached to the item, or formed partly or wholly from the item or label. For example, the securing layer 55 can be used to form part of a shelf tag, hanging tag, anti-theft label (electronic label surveillance), or an electronic
25 article surveillance (EAS) security device. According to another practice, the label can be integrally formed with the item or location, or formed from or is the same raw stock or material of the item, and hence need not employ the securing layer 55.

The various layers of label 16 can be physically secured together in a number of
30 different ways, including by traditional mechanical fastening and/or bonding techniques.

In operation, the activator module 18 can be mounted or fixed at a selected location relative to the electronic label 16 to promote communication therebetween. In one embodiment, the activator 18 can form part of a distributed processing and control
35 system, such as illustrated in FIGURE 7. In another embodiment, the activator module 18 can be a fixed, stand-alone device that includes all necessary control and processing circuitry (i.e. a processor and a transceiver or a transmitter and a receiver) for altering

the information displayed the display layer 30 of the label 16. According to one embodiment, the processor and the antenna are combined into a battery operated, portable, handheld device that is unattached to the display portion of the label 16. In this configuration, an operator points the hand held activator device at the label 16 to
5 update the display. The hand held device may further be a source of inductive or capacitive power for the label 16 (through the embedded antenna in the label) as well as a transceiver for two-way communication with the electronic label 16. The hand held activator device 18 communicates back to a central control system via wireless local area network (L.A.N.).

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The activator 18 can transmit via a transmitter (such as transmitter 38) a selected radio wave signal 20 for powering the label and/or instructing the label to display particular indicia. The activator module 18 can be configured to transmit commands, instructions, software programs, or variables associated with either the pixel address
15 locations corresponding to the label display, the indicia to be displayed by the label, or instructions for use by the label at a later time, as well as instructions for other functions associated with the operation of the label, including providing power signals for powering the label. When the integrated, remotely alterable and updateable electronic label 16 is brought within the field or range of the activator output signal 20, the power
20 antenna 48 of the label can be activated by any power signals transmitted by the module 18. The power antenna 48 receives the power signals generated by the activator module 18, which are then converted by the power converter 60, FIGURE 5, into suitable power (e.g., current or voltage). The power supplied to the electronic label 16 is sufficient to actuate the processor 24. The processor can be programmed or receives instructions to
25 change, alter or maintain indicia displayed by the display assembly 30, as described above. For example, if the display assembly is blank, or if it is desired to change indicia displayed by the display assembly 30, the processor 24 retrieves data stored in the storage element 28, converts the data into pixel addresses and following selected or predefined sequence applies the necessary power to the signal paths within the
30 activation grid matrix layer 44 to create the display. In this embodiment, the label 16 is constructed as a smart label and employs on-board storage and instructions for performing the operations and for displaying selected indicia. The processor 24 can also be constructed to process only instructions received from the activator module 18, and hence functions as a dumb label. The processor 24 can address selected pixel locations
35 in the grid matrix layer consistent with the predefined sequence in order to actuate the electronic ink disposed in the electronic ink layer 42. The processor in connection with

the activation grid layer 44 and the electronic ink layer 42 forms selected human and/or machine readable indicia in the display.

Additionally, the electronic label 16 can transmit signals from the electronic label 16 via the transmitter layer 52 (e.g., antenna 22 in FIGURE 2). The transmitter layer 52 and the receiver layer 50 can be employed in connection with the activator module 18 to exchange or update information. Hence, the transmitter layer 52 can transmit a signal to the activator module 18 containing information about the status of the label or about the position of the label relative to the activator 18.

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According to an alternate embodiment, shown in FIGURE 8, the activator module 18 is an electronic ink writer 180 comprising a movable electrode in the form of a stylus or writing implement. The stylus 180 may be portable, hand-held and have a size, shape, appearance and function similar to a bar code reader. The electronic ink writer 180 can be integrated in a bar code reader and/or an RFID interrogator to provide two-way communication between an associated electronic label 16 and a control system. The electronic ink writer can both read information displayed by the label and update the information displayed by the label. The electronic ink writer includes a surface or a grid of electrodes 181 to be used in combination with an electronic label 16 including a single polarity electrode (activation grid 44) coated with one or more layers of electronic ink 42 or other suitable display media and a protective layer 40. The electrode 181 of the stylus 180 provides an opposite or complementary charge to first electrode in the label 16. To modify a display, the electrode moves over the electronic ink in the electronic label to cause the pattern of information displayed by the label to change by selectively activating and deactivating the appropriate pixels in the display assembly. The electrode of the stylus contains an opposite or complementary charge to the electrode disposed beneath the electronic ink. As the electrode moves over the electronic ink, it applies a current or charge to the pixel addressable display to change the orientation of specific pixels in the display layer. The stylus can be mechanically or manually moved over the electronic ink to effect a change in the display.

The label 16 can be used with one or more other labels to form a group or an array of display devices that can be remotely updated or altered in similar or different ways to display similar or different information. The labels in this array can also have different information stored in memory, and hence function in ways different from other labels in the array. Thus, one or more activators can be used in connection with the label array to actuate or instruct the labels in the array to perform or execute pre-

determined routines and/or to display predetermined indicia. Different electronic labels can also be employed in the same application, at the same time, and in the same area. The labels in the array need not display information at the beginning, nor all be employed at the beginning. For example, the labels can be used as admission tickets or passes for an amusement park, and can have different values stored in memory in the same type of data field, such as the number of times the label is used, or communicates with the activator module. The label can employ a selected color scheme by employing various background colors to identify the number of times each label is turned on or off. If turned off, each time power is restored to the label, any new indicia can be displayed on a different color background, which may or may not be the same as the background on another label in the array. Moreover, all or a portion of the information shown on the display may from time appear to be static and/or dynamic, motion picture, or 3D.

According to another feature of the present invention, an electronic label 16 comprising electronic ink can be used in connection with a transmitter that attaches to a resilient, flexible antenna strip. The antenna strip may incorporate one or more electrodes for activating the electronic ink in the label to form a selected display. The antenna strip can be formed in any suitable shape and have any suitable size, and is resilient and malleable enough to be stored, stowed, applied, or formed in any suitable manner. For example, the antenna strip can be provided in rolls, or can be provided in stacked sheets that can be subsequently configured to the appropriate size based upon the specific application. Those of ordinary skill will readily recognize the multiple different environments in which the antenna strip can be used.

The antenna strips used to form an electronic labeling system can also be used in any type of retail environment and may be coupled or affixed to a display, clothing support or table, or any other suitable surface. The antenna strip is preferably attached at a location within a specified distance of the label 16, such that the antenna strip and label function in a cooperative manner to power the label or to provide or exchange information. According to one embodiment, the label 16 is coupled to the antenna via capacitive coupling. According to an alternate embodiment, the label is coupled to the antenna via inductive coupling. One skilled in the art will any suitable means for connecting the antenna and the electronic label in order to transmit information therebetween may be utilized. The antenna strip can be formed of materials known in the art, including, but not limited to, plastic.

For example, according to one embodiment, shown in FIGURE 9, the electronic label is attached to a shelf 90 disposed in a retail store environment to display information related to products 95 stored on the shelf. Antenna strips 480 can be applied in a linear fashion on the shelves disposed in supermarkets, grocery stores or any other location. At the end of each aisle, the antenna strips 480 can be coupled to a common transceiver 510, which in turn is coupled through a wired or wireless connection with a central control system 540. The common transceiver provides power to all of the strips and communicates with all of connected strips 480 simultaneously. One or more electronic labels 16 may be coupled to the antenna strips 480.

The label 16 can be mounted to a front portion of the shelf 95. The flexible electronic label may be inserted directly into the groove of the shelf, and conforms to the shape of the shelf without adding any additional thickness, in a similar manner to conventional shelf labels. The electronic label 16 may have a concave or a convex shape to correspond to the shape of the shelf. The pixel addressable display allows for display of text, graphics and bar codes associated with products stored on the shelf. Information remains displayed and stored on the label without requiring a power chord or batteries.

The electronic shelf edge label 16 gives stores the ability to change prices quickly and frequently without the time and expense of having a clerk manually change prices. A retailer can selectively change electronic labels displaying prices in one or more stores from a central location 540 over a network connection (Intranet or Internet) or manually via a wireless transmission from a hand held device. All of the information transmitted to the electronic shelf label 16 will be stored and all or a subset of the information, including the name of the product, the price, the size and even a bar code, can be displayed on the electronic label will receive price and product information from the same central source that is connected to the scanner at the check out. As a result, prices displayed on the shelf are guaranteed to match the prices charged at check out. Real time updates also allow stores to quickly pass manufacture prices changes through to the customer, rather than waiting until a clerk is available to re-price the items or restock the shelves.

The electronic label 16 may be used as part of an advertising display or product or store promotion. The ability to alter the display quickly and easily allows the label to serve different purposes during different times of the day or phase of the store operation. One skilled in the art will recognize that a plurality of smaller labels 16 (between three

and six inches long) may connected together to create the same effect or capability of a single long label (between three and four feet).

The label can be fashioned as a shelf tag, hanging tag, or a tag directly attached
 5 to the item or in an item supply or stocking procedure where the items are identified
 either directly or indirectly to a shelf label. The label can display indicia corresponding
 to certain selected parameters, such as price. The label 16 can be used in connection
 with any item in the retail establishment to display information about the item. The
 electronic label 16 mounted or secured to the floor shelves can be manufactured with a
 10 shape consistent with standard shelf marking labels. The labels can arrive to the retail
 store blank, and then be programmed or instructed to display selected information.

Figure 10 illustrates an alternate mounting scenario where the label 16 is
 mounted to an outer surface 89 of canned goods products rather than to the shelf 90.
 15 The label can display indicia 14 related to canned goods, such as number and price 14B,
 as well as a barcode 14B. The label can be an integral part of the can paper label or
 packaging. The blank labels can be secured to the items according to any standard
 method, such as glue, stitching, weaving, sewing, lamination, snapping, pinning,
 tacking, clipping, and the like. The information indicia displayed by the label can be
 20 actuated by an activator module 18, either held by a clerk or formed or connected as part
 of the store's computer system. The retail store can be wired so that one or more fixed
 activators eliminate the need for a portable activator module. The label system 10 can
 be employed to change the indicia displayed by one or labels in the store to reflect price
 changes, such as sales or manager's specials. The system thus creates a relatively easy
 25 and time efficient method for effecting changes in the human or machine readable
 indicia displayed by the label. The system thus eliminates the need for manually erasing
 old information displayed for each item or group of items.

The labels can be attached to different items in any type of retail establishment
 30 and can display different prices for each item or group of items. A single activator can
 be used to remotely update or alter the displayed prices, such as reducing the price of the
 items a selected amount. Each label receiving the signal from the activator module can
 independently calculate a new price and change the display to reflect the price change.

35 According to another application, shown in Figure 11, the illustrated label 16 can
 be used, attached, secured or affixed to a camera, camera accessories, film container or
 to the illustrated roll of film 80. The film 80 has an outer body 84 that protects a film

82. The label 16 can be sized and dimensioned for securing to the outer body 84. The label 16 can communicate, if necessary, with the activator module 18. The label 16 of the label system 10 can also be used to automatically and reliably alter the information 14 displayed by the display assembly to reflect all or a subset of the information temporarily or permanently stored in the storage element. The stored information can include a unique label/tag identification number, type of film, total number of exposures, remaining number of exposures, A.S.A. speed, date film was manufactured, date film was first placed in the camera, type of camera, date film was removed from the camera, date of processing, location of processing, encrypting software, security codes, and anti-counterfeit software.

In this application of the electronic label, the transmitters and receivers of the activator module 18 can be mounted in the camera. This mounting configuration can be accomplished by creating the necessary circuitry as part of a single or multi-layered integrated circuit built into each camera. The camera can be powered by different sources, for example, by an onboard battery or a charged capacitor that stores energy from mechanical motion, from the nearest activator module or from a proximate cell phone network. Once the activator module employed in connection with the label 16 is powered, it can begin to transmit, as often as appropriate, power signals to the label 16. Once powered, the label can be synchronized with the activator, or can proceed to display indicia on the display assembly in accord with pre-stored instructions, or in accord with signals received from the activator module.

The camera can also be configured to mount a microprocessor that can transmit signals as events dictated. For example, when the camera is turned on, the camera can be focused and a picture taken. Each time a person takes a picture the label 16 on the film 80 can be updated to reflect the latest frame status in preparation for when it is removed from the camera, which can be between any exposure or at any time. The film on which the information is displayed can be of any suitable format, and can include plate type or cartridge type film. The label 16 can be formed as an integral part of the container or as an integral part of the film.

The camera, film container, or film also employs or operates in conjunction with an activator module. The activator module can be mounted within a still camera, motion picture camera, disposable camera, cartridge camera, 35mm camera, SLR camera, x-ray machine, camera case, film developing equipment, film manufacturing equipment, table, chair, light fixture, television, DVD player, home entertainment system, cable television,

satellite television, centralized systems and/or data bases, keyboard, mouse pad, computer peripheral, personal data assistant, voice activated device, computer, microprocessor, Java box, common/shared database, files, computer network, electronic data interchange network equipment, e-commerce system, internet, the world wide web, intranet, Intelligent Appliance phone system, RF computer network backbone, Local Area Network (LAN) connecting one or more computers, Wide Area Network (WAN) connecting one or more computers, serial or parallel wire connection to one or more computers, optical connection to one or more computers, electromagnetic connection to one or more computers, or computer or network operating system.

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According to another application, the label 16 of the present invention can be attached to or fashioned as a wristband 160 or ankle band for use by a person or animal, as shown in FIGURE 12. The label array or group of labels can be used to identify admission prices to a facility, such as an amusement park. For example, as shown in Figure 12, an electronic label of the invention is configured as a wristband 160 mounted about a park entrant, and can display pre-determined information, such as date, type of pass, and price, as well as information relating to park attractions, such as rides or refreshment stands. The information is displayed in a remotely updateable flexible electronic display that is an integral part of the wristband 160. This information can also include waiting times for certain rides, the location of restrooms and food courts, the remaining balance of previously purchased park money and the like. The activators and main computer for controlling the information displayed on the wristbands may be hidden within the infrastructure of the Theme park.

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The label 16 can display information relating to the person or animal, an item worn by the person, the current site or location of the person/animal, the service to which the person is entitled, employment or personal related information, convention attendance related information, routing information for the person/animal, selective portions of the history of the person/animal, as well as any other suitable information. The label can also be sized and dimensioned for securing to an item worn externally and readily visible, such as decorative pin, badge holder, pendant, necklace, badge, or made as part of an article of clothing or gear worn by a person (e.g., hat, jacket, knapsack, belt) or the like or to an item (e.g., card, coin, token) carried by the person in a location from which it can be easily retrieved and presented (e.g., pocket, wallet purse).

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The label 16 can be used to convey information to other people or to machines adapted to act upon all or a portion of the information displayed by the label. The

information can be used to identify the person or animal in possession of the item, to allow access to a secured or unsecured facility or site, or to receive special privileges. The display portion of the label can readily display information that directly identifies the bearer, such as by name, image, or identification number, or to anonymously identify the bearer, such as by possessing the item. Examples of sites or facilities that the wristband label can allow the bearer to gain access include but are not limited to an amusement park, theme park, amusement ride, arcade, racing event, beach, pool, fair, park, zoo, museum, art gallery, festival, sporting event or activity (e.g., skiing), concert, entertainment event, tournament, spa, hotel, motel, inn, or resort, political event, convention, industrial show, exhibit, educational/training institution, hospital, nursing home, extended care facility, camp, jail, prison, place of employment, security sensitive area, government building, military installation, movie, theater, cruise ship, auction, livestock feeding or raising facility, and parking garage.

The label 16 can also be used to track the position or status of a person or item, as well as track the number of times an activity is performed, the number of uses remaining for a given activity, how many times a ride is taken, the number of uses remaining for a given ride, remaining balance of prepaid spending money, and the like.

Figure 13 illustrates another embodiment of the electronic label system 10 according to the present invention. The illustrated menu 94 can mount an electronic label 16 thereon, or the label 16 can be integrally formed as part of the menu. The label 16 displays indicia associated with the restaurant, such as food type and price. The display portion of the label can display either a portion of the menu or the entire menu. The label can also be configured to display any other information or graphics suitable for the restaurant. The menu 94 can be updated via the on-board label electronics, or by an activator module mounted in the restaurant, or held by the waiter or other employee. For example, if the activator is mounted by a cash register or hostess table, several menus 94 can be updated at one time by the activator. If the entire restaurant is covered by one or more fixed activators, the menu 94 can be updated at any time, even when the menu is on the table or in the customer's hand. The ability to seamlessly, remotely or locally update the menu display is advantageous since the restaurant can in real time inform a customer when the kitchen runs out of an item or has to make a substitution. Price changes based on market price, business costs of good or competition can be changed as necessary. The display can also be altered or updated to reflect changes in food offerings, changes in ingredients of food offerings, options for preparing food offerings, specials of the day, price changes, changes in market prices of menu items,

menu identification number, restaurant name, type of meal (e.g., lunch, dinner, ala carte, etc.), item price, portion size, unit price, market price, soup or vegetable of the day, server's name, manager's name, color, shades, promotion logos, promotional symbols, customer name, restaurant club membership designator, personal customized message,
5 encrypting software, security codes, and anti-counterfeit software, and the like.

The size of the activators for this label system are proportional to the distance over which they transmit signals. The activator module can be integrally formed as part of a device sized and dimensioned for communicating with the label. The activator can
10 be placed at locations to provide a selected amount of coverage, such as in or near the ceiling. All menus can respond to the activator module by transmitting back their unique identification and all of the data and information necessary to allow the activator module to determine which menus need to be updated, for example, updating only the children's menu.

Figure 14 illustrates another application of the label system 10 of the present invention. Figure 14 illustrates a keyboard 98 having a plurality of keys 100. One or more of the keys 100 can have mounted thereon a label 16. The activator module employed in connection with the keyboard can be mounted in the keyboard, or nearby in
15 the computer or monitor. The label 16 can be activated to change or alter the symbols displayed in connection with each key. Other embodiments include molding electronic displays into special function keys, general purpose buttons or dials or any other device that uses a visual representation to indicate what happens when a person presses, pushes, pulls, turns, twists lifts it. The remote ability to change the indicia displayed by the label
20 without direct electrical contact is useful in applications where prolonged or repeated mechanical uses would wear out any direct electrical connection. The keyboard containing the labels can be updated or changed as the application or situation dictates. The information, data pictures and icons displayed can therefore be context sensitive. They display can be changed based on the environment, the user, the application, the
25 user's level and experience, and the like.

Figure 15 illustrates another application of the label system 10 of the present invention. Figure 15 illustrates a recording media device 104 that has mounted or secured thereto a label 16. The label can also be integrally formed or molded as part of
35 the recording media device 104 or molded into any jacket or packaging surrounding the recording media. The label 16 can display information 14 related to the recording media device or the information stored thereon. The term recording media device is intended

to include any device for recording, storing, capturing or holding information, such as video information, audio information, and data and the like. For example, the label can be attached to the plastic housing of a computer diskette, a zip disk, a DVD, a VHS tape, or a music cassette or the memory cards, memory sticks or any type of removable magnetic, flash memory or solid state device used in MP3 type players, recording devices, and digital cameras. In the case of diskettes, the label can be attached to the jacket inserted into a disk drive. The label can also be fabricated directly into the media, such as in the center of a CD or DVD or the memory cards, memory sticks or any type of removable magnetic, flash memory or solid state device used in MP3 type players, recording devices, and digital cameras. In the case where the recording media device is a disk that has a label secured thereon, the label can display information related to the contents of the disk, such as the type of software, files, version number, amount of available storage space, and the like. The information displayed by the label 16 can be updated in real time, such as during use, or at any other appropriate time. For example, when a new file is written to a diskette, the size of the file or directory and the date the file or directory is last can be shown on the label. According to one practice, the label can display and update this information while the diskette is in the disk drive.

The information displayed by the label 16 can be altered each time the media device 104 is placed into an appropriate structure, such as disk drives, digital video disk drives, zip drives, laser disk drives, and the like, and tape drives, such as magnetic tape drives, and recording tape drives. The activator module can be mounted within the housing of the disk drive. Since the activator module does not need to make direct contact with the disk, the activator can instruct the label to alter or update information displayed by the label even while the disk is spinning. The activator module can thus be configured for activating the label independent of label movement. The activator module can also be disposed as another computer device integrated with other equipment, which can stand alone on a desk or tabletop or can be hand held. The activator module can be used to update information in connection with cash cards, electronic wallets, debit cards, bank cards, etc. Since maintaining direct contact and/or proper alignment and or constant distance or speed or line of sight are not required by the label system 10 of the present invention, the system can be installed and easily used. For example, the user places the recording media device into the suitable structure, such as a disk drive, so that the drive can read or write information to the media device. The user then removes the media which now contains a visual record of what is recorded on the media device. Other embodiments of the media device include media devices used

for computers or entertainment, such as a laser disk, video cassette, VHS cartridge, Beta max cartridge, zip drive, or any other type of optical or electromagnetic media.

The recording media device can also items carried in a persons pocket, wallet, or
5 purse, or to items a person uses to track debit or credit card balance, activity, status,
goals, rewards or bonus levels, and benefits. Examples or such items include permanent
account items, such as charge cards, electronic purses, credit cards, debit cards,
telephone cards; temporary account items, such as mass transit fare cards, telephone
10 cards, vending machine cash cards; memberships, such as memberships in commercial
establishments; and identification items, such as ID cards, food cards, insurance policy
identification cards, driver licenses, public and private lottery tickets, and warranties.

In another application, shown in FIGURES 16-19 the electronic label 16 of the
present invention can be employed by the travel, postal or packaging industry, such as
15 airlines, to label a variety of items, including packages, letters and luggage. For
example as shown in FIGURE 16, the electronic label 16 may comprise a luggage tag
that is attached to a piece of luggage 165. In the case of the airline industry, the
electronic label can be used to replace conventional tags or stickers that are manually
applied to the luggage by the airline. By employing the electronic label of the present
20 invention, the label can be configured as a disposable label that can be discarded after
use. Conversely, the label can be configured as a re-usable label that is reprogrammed
or instructed to display indicia associated with another passenger's luggage.
Alternatively, as shown in FIGURE 17, the electronic label 16 may be integrally formed
with a piece of luggage 165. The label 16 can be manufactured as an integral piece or
25 part of luggage or shipping container so that it can be cleared after each trip and display
new indicia.

In this application, the electronic label 16 of the present invention can be
employed when a passenger is checking in. First the proper passenger information can
30 be retrieved from the airline reservation system. Attached to the reservation system at
the check in point can be an activator module, such as module 18. The module 18 can
be mounted in the counter walls near the luggage weight scale, in the check in counter
proximate the luggage scales, or the module can be an integral part of the scale, or it can
be constructed as a hand held device that the check in attendant or curb side baggage
35 handler places near the passenger's luggage. The activator module 18 can communicate
and update several electronic labels at once. Alternatively, fixed location activator
modules can be placed at strategic locations along the end to end system wide baggage

handling process. This includes the conveyor belts that move the luggage between the check in counter and the plane. For example, every time the luggage is switched from one conveyor belt or system to another, the activator module can change the label indicia signifying the status of the luggage. When the luggage is removed from the plane and placed on a cart, another activator module 18 can alter the display to identify the luggage destination. This is especially useful for connecting flights or long layovers or when a plane is removed from service after the luggage was initially loaded on the airplane. Activator modules can be placed at the cargo bay entrances to the airplanes luggage compartments. Activator modules can also be part of the large common containers used to load the luggage. Alternatively, the activator modules can be placed at baggage pick up conveyor belts and at exit doors.

According to another application, the label system of the present invention can be used to provide visible mailing/shipping/routing information about the destination of a letter, package or luggage. The label 16 can be an integral part of the luggage, overnight mailing package, or shipping container to display information about the luggage, letter or package to which the label is attached. The items can be typically handled by an airline, cruise line, train, tour operator, hotel luggage handler, luggage storage area, bus company, overnight express mailing company, parcel post shipper, package deliver service, government postal organization, bulk mailer, catalogue shipping, home shopping organization, record club customer shipment, internet shopping customer shipment, home television shopping customer shipment, e-commerce customer shipment, department store customer shipment, retail store customer shipment, or sweepstakes mailing.

The label system of the present invention when used in this manner can allow people or machines to display all or a subset of the information stored in the label in order to determine the person traveling with the luggage, identify the owner of the luggage, appropriate routes of travel for the luggage, class of service, identity of person shipping/ mailing a package, type of service desired for shipping/ mailing, amount paid to ship/ mail a package, routes for delivery, transfer points for luggage, connecting flights, airport transfer hubs, transfer points for packages being mailed, sorting locations for letters or packages, and identity of selected ports. When used in this manner, the label 16 of the label system 10 functions as an address or shipping label, luggage tag, adhesive or stick on shipping label, luggage storing label, passenger identification tag, and/or airline ticket.

In this application, the activator module can be part of or comprise an airline check in counter, airline ticket issuing printer, e-ticket kiosk, baggage check in kiosk, skycap check in station, boarding gate, departure door, airplane boarding ramp, automated baggage handling system, portable baggage ramp conveyor belts on trucks, cargo/ baggage doors of an airplane, transfer point on baggage conveyor belt, intersection of baggage conveyor belts , reading stations on baggage conveyor belts, baggage pick up conveyor carousels, door ways, security check points, ship hatches, cabins, ship loading ramps (gangways), cargo/luggage storage holds, luggage compartments, hotel entrances, hotel check-in counters, bell stands, wheeled luggage racks, hotel room entrances, storage rooms, car trunks, bus luggage compartments, tractor trailer loading docks, tractor trailer loading doors, post office clerk windows, delivery person, pick up person, deliver truck, pickup truck, walk up manned mailing window, walk up unmanned mailing window/drop off boxes, drive up mailing window/drop off, self standing overnight mailing kiosks, mail boxes, drop boxes, automated parcel moving system, automated mail sorting systems, automated postage canceling system, automated postage affixing system, cars trucks, mail trays, mail containers, parcel bins, parcel/mail sacks, turnstile, doorways, door, gates, turnstiles, elevator, escalator, access/security monitoring system, reservation system, seat assignment system, American Association of Travel agents reservation system, SABRE system, travel ticketing system, boarding monitoring system, luggage tracking systems, centralized systems and/or data bases, keyboard, keypad, Personal Data Assistant(Palm Pilot), voice activated device, stand alone computer, stand alone PC, inventorying equipment, common/shared data base, files, centralized computer, computer network, electronic data interchange network equipment, e commerce system, world wide web, internet, intranet, network, phone system, RF computer network backbone, Local Area Network connecting one or more computers, Wide Area Network connecting one or more computers, serial wire connection to one or more computers, parallel wire connection to one or more computers, optical connection to one or more computers, electromagnetic connection to one or more computers, and a computer or network operating system.

The activator module 18 of the label system 10 can have any size and shape and can be mounted at any suitable location. For example, the activator module can be a stand alone antenna or multiple antennas, or mounted in or at a wall, floor, ceiling, light fixtures, tram, turnstile, doorway, door, gate, entry way or passage way, swinging arm/gate, elevator, escalator, moving sidewalks, airline check in counter, ticketing kiosks, check in kiosks, travel related kiosks, skycap check in counter, boarding gate

counter, departure gate doorway, departure gate doorway, boarding pas collection equipment, airplane boarding ramp, entry and exit portals/openings into/out of automated baggage handling systems, portable baggage ramp conveyor belts on trucks, cargo/ baggage doors of airplanes, proximate baggage handling conveyor belts, reading stations on baggage conveyor belts, baggage pick up conveyor carousels, security check point portals, carry on luggage checking equipment, ship hatches, ship cabins, ship loading ramps (gangways), cabin entry door/hatches, cargo/luggage storage holds, ship luggage compartments, hotel entrances, hotel check-in counters, bell stands, wheeled luggage racks, hotel room entrances, storage rooms, car trunks, bus luggage compartments, tractor trailer loading docks doorways, tractor trailer doorways, post office clerk windows, recording or logging devices carried by delivery/pick up person, deliver truck doorways, delivery trucks, pickup trucks, customer servicing counters, cash registers, weighing stations, scales, and local postal issuing stations/offices, windows, passage ways for packages, mailing kiosks, mail boxes, drop boxes, automated parcel moving system, automated mail sorting systems, cars trucks, mail trays, mail containers, parcel bins, parcel/mail sacks, equipment used by postal clerks, equipment used by airline check in agents, equipment used by shipping and receiving personnel, equipment used by pick up and delivery personnel, doorways, door, gates, turnstiles, elevator, escalator, keyboard, keypad, personal data assistant, voice activated device, computer network, a stand alone computer, mouse pad, computer peripheral, microprocessor, and Java box.

The activator modules can be placed in communication with a host processing system or with a standalone processing system. If a stand alone integrated labeling system is employed, the non integrated activator module can display the current status of the luggage, which can then be connected to the host system or primary computer. The system can be updated the next time the tag comes within the electromagnetic field of the activator, or when the activator is connected to the system. In either case, some or all information on the label, when updated, allows the machine or human to adjust the steps taken based on what is shown.

Additional security measure and theft prevention and loss of luggage and improper routing of luggage can be accomplished with this electronic labeling system, especially since there can be remote standalone locations that automatically change the information displayed. The bar codes are changed as necessary to reflect the changing status of the relevant information thereby increasing the level of routing automation that can be applied to a given piece of luggage.

According to another application, the label can be employed in connection with a built in Global Positioning Satellite (GPS) system to store the position when the electronic label was last activated. A common signal command is transmitted by the GPS system. These signals are received by the label whenever power is available. The processor can determine the current label position from these signals. The label can then process the GPS signals locally and change the label display if necessary.

According to another application, the labels can receive from the activator module a common encrypted message signal, instruction or command. The labels in the array can be assigned unique encryption keys. Therefore, a common encrypted message broadcast to the electronic labels can be decoded only by a subset of the labels receiving the broadcasted signal.

According to another application, shown in FIGURE 18, the electronic label 16 may be affixed to or integrally formed with packaging material for shipping an item. Alternatively, as shown in FIGURE 19, the electronic label 16 may be affixed to or integrally formed with an envelope. The label may display information such as the address of the recipient or the sender and the postage paid. The label may be updated to provide new information and re-used for a new shipment, thereby reducing the need to dispose of used packaging and envelopes.

In accordance with another application of the present invention, the electronic label can be affixed to, or become part of, items used to permanently or temporarily capture, record, hold or store information as part of an item associated with a physical monetary instrument and/or a physical representation of a transaction. The term monetary instrument includes physical or non-physical instruments intended to signify, identify, correspond, or represent value of some amount. For example, the monetary instrument can be an item of value, such as paper currency, stock and bond certificates, government or corporate bonds and certificates, vouchers, checks, deposit slip, withdrawal slips, treasury notes, gift cards, currency wrappers, and the like, or represent an item of value, such as financial information, transaction receipts, and the like. The electronic label can afford multiple levels of security for the physical monetary instruments. For example, public and private encrypting keys and other forms of electronic security can be disposed (burned) into and/or downloaded into the electronic label.

The characteristics of the bi-stable non-volatile imaging material contained in the display portion of the electronic label can be modified to give specific predetermined responses to outside physical interrogation. For example, fluorescent ink illuminates when excited with the appropriate radiation from an external source. The characteristics of the electronic ink contained in the display portion of the electronic label can be configured or constructed to give specific predetermined responses to signals received by the electronic label. For example different layers of display with different characteristics optical can be activated to respond with patterns based on a decoded message. The electronic label can also be adapted to alternate between displaying a message in the visible wavelength range and displaying a fluorescent message. Those of ordinary skill will readily recognize that other types of electronic ink can be used including fluorescent, iridescent, bioluminescent, incandescent, ultraviolet, infrared, and wavelength specific radiation absorbing material. A variety of these optical characteristics can be combined to provide additional mechanisms for authentication and security of monetary instruments.

Other applications related to monetary instruments can include employing a label (such as in strip form) in connection with one or more monetary instruments, or with a stack or selected number of monetary instruments. The activator module can then be employed to interrogate or communicate with the labels to determine the number of labels and the type and/or number of monetary instruments. From this information, it is relatively easy to determine the amount of money at a selected location. Alternatively, a built in activator module can be mounted in a mechanical bill counter. This arrangement ensures that all monetary instruments passing through the counter are authentic based on a unique serial number encrypted in a label mounted within or formed as an integral part of each bill.

The display assembly can display information associated, related or corresponding to the monetary instrument. The label also employ structure, such as the processor, for automatically altering the displayed information to reflect all or a subset of the information temporarily or permanently stored in a storage element mounted in the label. For example, the label can display information associated with the value of a certain number or type of currencies (e.g., dollars, deutschmarks, francs, pounds, etc.), an account number, an identification number (e.g., a serial number), an organization or country or government that initially issued the monetary instrument, a financial institution, electronic financial routing information, security codes, and encrypting and anti-counterfeit algorithms.

An activator module can be used in connection with the monetary instrument for activating the label associated therewith. The activator module can be integrally formed as part of a receiving device sized and dimensioned for receiving or communicating with the monetary instrument. The receiving device can include a money counting machine, counterfeit inspection station, cash register or draw, securities validation machine, bond validation machine, and an ATM machine. The activator module can alter information in the label without necessarily contacting the label or the monetary instrument. For example, the activator module can update the label display even when the monetary instrument is in a pocket, non conductive package, cash/bill holding compartment in a wallet or purse, non conducting cash registers and bill counting machines, gambling table cash draw, and non conducting bank teller draws.

According to another application, shown in FIGURE 20, the label 16 of the present invention can be secured to a card sized item 200, such as a credit card, used to hold or store at least one of a monetary balance, an account number, identification indicia, expiration date, logo, photo, icon and instructions, as well as any other information suitable for a particular intended use, such as a monetary transaction. The card sized item can be sized and dimensioned for placement into a suitable holder element, such as a shirt pocket, wallet, purse, bill fold, business card case, credit card bill fold, picture holders, and checkbook, or an item issued in connection with a permanent financial account, a point based account, a temporary monetary account, a membership, a promotion service, a travel related service account, a charge account, a credit account, a debit account, a bonus account and an identification card. Examples of such cards include a debit card, credit card, cash withdrawal card, electronic gift certificate card, discount card, mass transit fare card, phone card, membership card, security card, driver's license, ID card, employee card, convention badge/card, gambling club card, keys for electronic door locks, insurance cards, toll cards and the like. The label can be integrally formed with the card sized item or formed from the same material that forms the label. The card-sized item can also be configured for storing software for automatically updating machine readable indicia to create or display optical symbologies (e.g., 2D bar codes) on the display assembly. The label can then be used in connection with electronic indicia reading equipment, such as a bar code reader, for reading the optical symbologies from the label.

The label can also be used with an activator module that is integrally formed as part of a device sized and dimensioned for receiving or communicating with the item.

Examples of such items include a telephone or telephone booth, turnstile, doorway, cash register, card reader, vending machine, electronic purse reader, electronic wallet reader, ATM machine, automatic lock/door opener, mass transit fare box, security access stations, doorway, electronic door lock, badge reader, cash register, card reader, strip reader, vending machine, and parking lots and garages. The activator can alter information in the label independently or without directly contacting the label. For example, the activator module can alter or update the label when the card is disposed in an article of clothing, a non conductive package, a wallet, purse, bill fold, business card case, credit card bill folder, wallet picture holders, or checkbook.

The electronic label system of the present invention can employ software for altering or changing the price of an item or a group of items based on real time supply and demand. The label system can monitor the number of items purchased by monitoring the number of items passing through checkout. From this information, the system can track inventory (how many items on the shelf), and can instantaneously adjust the price displayed by the label in response the supply and demand. The label system can also change, alter or modify the information displayed by the label in connection with the item as the item moves through various manufacturing steps, wholesale/retail distribution, sales, purchasing, customer or end user transporting.

The label can also be formed as integral to or replace the item. The item and/or label can also be formed as a wristband, ankle band, bearer card, ear clip, identification tag, identification card, admissions card, admission badge or pass, livestock tag, re-entry pass, allowance card, pendent, pin, convention, symposium, or employee badge, electronic door key, security badge, admissions ticket, pass, electronic door key, fan card, club membership card, team identification card, hat band, hat pin, tag, belt, collar, ring, earring, health insurance card, medical alert band, or travelling card, decorative pin, badge holder, pendant, necklace, badge, or formed as part of an article of clothing or gear worn by a person (e.g., hat, jacket, knapsack, belt) or the like.

According to still another application, the label 16 of the label system 10 can be sized and dimensioned to be secured to a general purpose game board, integrally formed as part of the game board, or formed from the same material or stock that forms the game board. Likewise, the label can be secured to game pieces, integrally formed as part of the game piece, or formed from the same material or stock that forms the game piece. According to one practice, the label can be attached to or forms part of the covering of an appropriately sized and shaped game board top, upon which the game is

played. Examples of types of game boards and game pieces include a checker and chess board, Parcheesi board, Monopoly board, Scrabble board, Backgammon board, BINGO, Trivia pursuit, Mahjong board, UNO, Life, and Chutes and Ladders. A single game board can be provided, and the display can be altered to represent the game board for a selected game. For example, the label can first display a checkers board and then display a backgammon board, when desired. The label system 10 can alter the display based upon selected programs to create a dynamic game. For example, a new type of dynamic game can be created using an array of game pieces, each containing the label system 10 and/or game boards that include the label 16 and activator module. The system 10 can alter the appearance and meaning of the game board and/or game pieces throughout the game.

The label 16 of the system 10 can also be used to automatically and reliably change the appearance (pixels) of the display assembly to reflect all or a subset of the information temporarily or permanently stored in the storage element of the label. The information stored in the storage element can include a unique label/tag identification number, name of game, logo of game, lines, squares, boxes, start point, end point, finish, value, name of establishment, odds, numbers, letters, words, imaginary characters, characters, color, shades, encrypting software, security codes, and anti-counterfeit software.

New and different variations of table and gambling games can be created by incorporating the label system 10 or label 16. Examples of such games include blackjack, roulette, craps, Caribbean poker, Baccarat, pool, billiards, and bumper balls.

Similarly, the activator module 18 of the label system 10 can comprise or be formed as part of a black jack table, craps table, roulette table, Caribbean poker, Baccarat, pool, billiards, bumper balls, gambling monitoring/surveillance system, security system, electronic poker network, electronic cumulative jackpot system, video game, Windows based game Application, dedicated game microprocessor, table, chair, light fixture, electronic table top, television, DVD player, home entertainment system, cable television, satellite television, centralized systems and/or data bases, keyboard, keypad, personal data assistant(Palm Pilot), voice activated device, stand alone computer, common/shared data base, files, computer network, electronic data interchange network equipment, e-commerce system, internet (including the world wide web), intranet, phone system, RF computer network backbone, Local Area Network (LAN) connecting one or more computers, Wide Area Network (WAN) connecting one

or more computers, serial wire connection to one or more computers, parallel wire connection to one or more computers, optical connection to one or more computers, electromagnetic connection to one or more computers, computer or network operating system. The activator module can be placed or mounted on, under, behind, within,
 5 integral to, suspended from, covering, or attached to an object normally found in all types of homes, game rooms, casinos, bingo parlors, pool halls, camps, schools, day care centers, gyms, health clubs, spas, and the like.

According to another application, shown in FIGURE 21, the label 16 of the label
 10 system 10 of the present invention can also be used in connection with an information organizing item, such as a calendar 210, address book 221, day timer, phone book, recipe book, planner, appointment scheduler, rolodex, date book, agenda planner, guest book, and log book. The information organizing item can be attached to a larger piece of furniture or equipment, such as a refrigerator, desk, counter top, credenza, table,
 15 bulletin board, door, desk organizer, or cabinet, and the like. The label can be adapted to automatically and reliably alter or update the information shown by the display assembly to reflect all or a subset of the information temporarily or permanently stored in the storage element of the label. The stored information can include a unique label/tag identification number, type of organizer, manufacturer name, day, month year,
 20 date, time, appointment, birthday, holiday, meeting, telephone number, street address, street name, city, state, zip code, e-mail address, lines, boxes, squares, phone message, names, call back time, encrypting software, security codes, and anti-counterfeit software, and the like.

25 The label system 10 can also employ an activator module mounted relative to the information organizing element so as to actuate the label 16, if necessary. For example, the activator module can be mounted beneath the display of the information organizing element to display information. It is apparent that associated elements of the label system can be configured to determine electronically, optically (laser or infrared light
 30 beams), or mechanically (via pressure sensors or stylus), selected information, thus allowing the display to be modified in real time. This allows information to be displayed as it is entered, while concomitantly enabling and creating the appearance and ability to write or draw.

35 The display assembly can be self contained on the information organizing item and can be powered by a battery disposed local to the item, such that the entire item becomes self contained and can be updated wherever and whenever desired.

The illustrated electronic label 16 or electronic labeling system 10 can be employed in a number of additional environments, applications or uses. Examples of such environments, uses and applications as set forth above are not intended to be
5 exhaustive of the total number of applications, and is not intended to limit or preclude additional applications or uses not set forth herein.

It will thus be seen that the invention efficiently attains the objects set forth above, among those made apparent from the preceding description. Since certain
10 changes may be made in the above constructions without departing from the scope of the invention, it is intended that all matter contained in the above description or shown in the accompanying drawings be interpreted as illustrative and not in a limiting sense.

It is also to be understood that the following claims are to cover all generic and
15 specific features of the invention described herein, and all statements of the scope of the invention which, as a matter of language, might be said to fall therebetween.

Having described the invention, what is claimed as new and desired to be secured by Letters Patent is: